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Calceispora hachijoensis and *Paratomenticola lanceolata*, newly recorded from China

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Abstract—*Calceispora hachijoensis* and *Paratomenticola lanceolata* are described and illustrated, based on Chinese collections on decaying twigs of unidentified broadleaf plants. These species are new records for China.

Key words—anamorphic fungi, taxonomy

Introduction

Several studies on conidial fungi developed in southern China have revealed a high number of novel taxa and new records (e.g., Guo et al. 2015; Ma 2016; Ma et al. 2016; Xia et al. 2015a,b, 2016a,b). During a mycological survey of conidial fungi occurring on decaying plant material from Henan and Guangxi provinces, China, specimens of *Calceispora hachijoensis* and *Paratomenticola lanceolata* were collected on decaying twigs. The specimens are described and illustrated below and are deposited in the Herbarium of Mycology, Jilin Agricultural University, Changchun, China (HMJAU).

Calceispora hachijoensis Matsush., Icon. Microfung. Matsush. Lect.: 20. 1975. Fig. 1

Conidiophores distinct, solitary, unbranched, cylindrical, 110–320 × 5–7 µm, ≤12-septate, brown to dark brown, paler toward the apex. Conidiogenous cells monophialidic, terminal, integrated, cylindrical, slightly swollen toward the belly, ≤6.5 µm diam., producing conidia by percurrent non-progressive proliferation from a single fertile locus at the apex where there is a prominent,

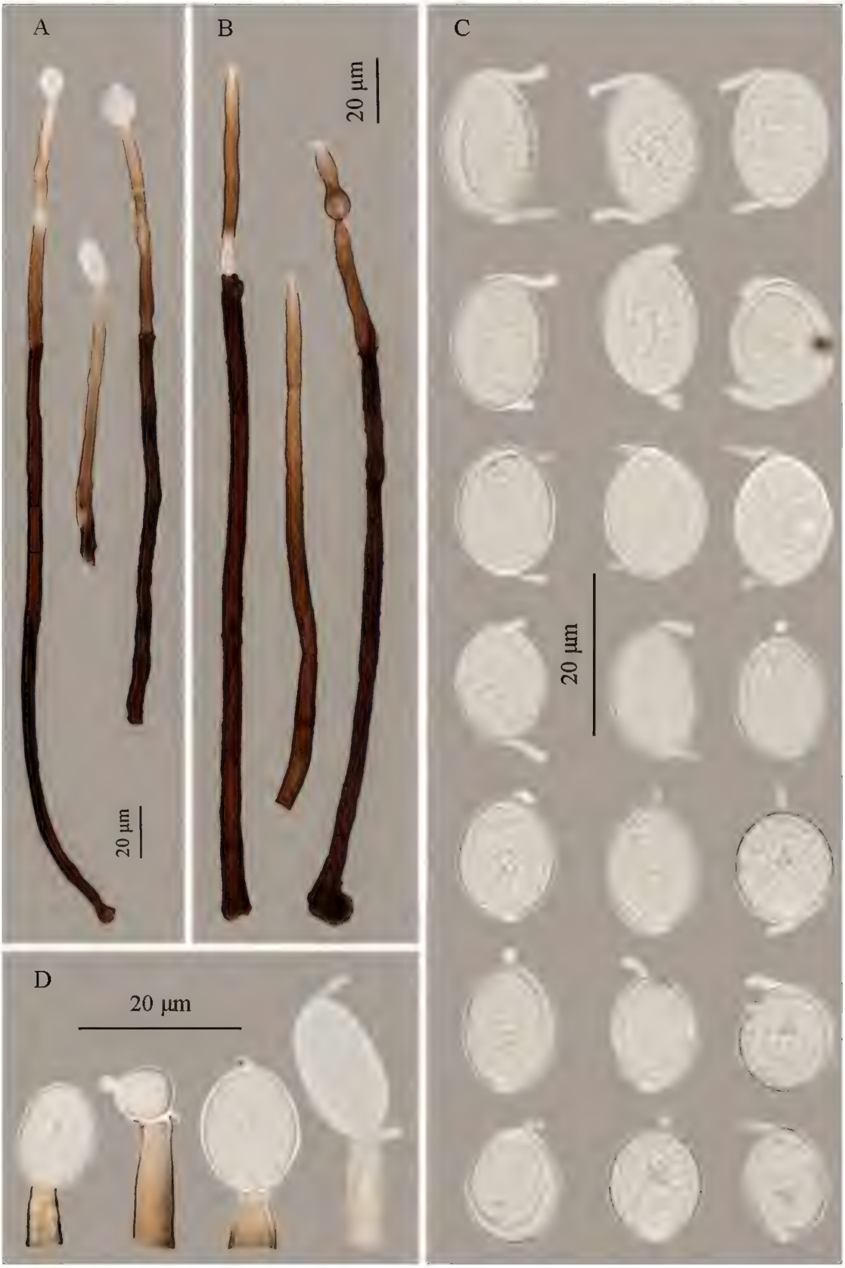

FIG. 1. *Calceispora hachijoensis* (HMJAU H7859). A. Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells, and conidia; B. Conidiophores and conidiogenous cells; C. Conidia; D. Conidiogenous cells and conidia.

slightly narrower collarette, 3.5–4.5 µm wide. Conidia colourless, subglobose to oval, thick-walled, aseptate, 13.5–18.5 × 10.5–12 µm, with a single, unbranched appendage at each end.

Specimen examined: CHINA, Guangxi Province, Longhu Mountain, on decaying twigs of an unidentified broadleaf tree, 10 Dec. 2015, C.L. Yang (HMJAU H7859).

Comments—*Calceispora* Matsush. was erected with *C. hachijoensis* as type species (Matsushima 1975) and remained monotypic until Sutton (1993) described *C. subglobosa* B. Sutton. *Calceispora* is characterized by monophialidic conidiogenous cells that produce hyaline aseptate conidia with unbranched cellular appendages. Our specimen fits well with the original description of *C. hachijoensis* (Matsushima 1975). This is the first report of this species in China.

Paratomenticola lanceolata (Cooke) M.B. Ellis,
More Demat. Hyphomyc.: 175. 1976. Fig. 2

Conidiophores macronematous, mononematous, erect, usually fasciculate (occasionally single), flexuous, smooth, septate, brown to dark reddish brown, sometimes paler toward the base, 70–110 × 8–10 µm. Conidiogenous cells polyblastic, sympodial, integrated, terminal becoming intercalary, cylindrical, denticulate, brown to dark reddish brown, 15–20 × 7–9 µm, conicotruncate at the apex. Conidia solitary, obclavate, straight or slightly flexuous, pale brown to brown, paler toward the apex, 7–13-distoseptate, 50–95 × 7.5–10.5 µm, tapering gradually to 2.5–4 µm diam. near the apex, with a dark brown to black, 2.5–3.5 µm wide scar at the base.

Specimen examined: CHINA, Henan Province, Jingangtai National Forest Park, on decaying twigs of an unidentified broadleaf tree, 4 Nov. 2015, C.L. Yang (HMJAU H7844).

Comments—*Paratomenticola* M.B. Ellis was erected with *Helminthosporium lanceolatum* Cooke [≡ *Paratomenticola lanceolata*] as type species (Ellis 1976), and remained monotypic until J.L. Crane & Schokn. (1982) described *P. georgiana*. Our specimen is similar to previous descriptions of the type specimen of *P. lanceolata*, except that the type had fewer (5–9) conidial septa (Cooke 1883, as "*H. lanceolatum*"; Ellis 1976). *Paratomenticola lanceolata* is reported for the first time from China.

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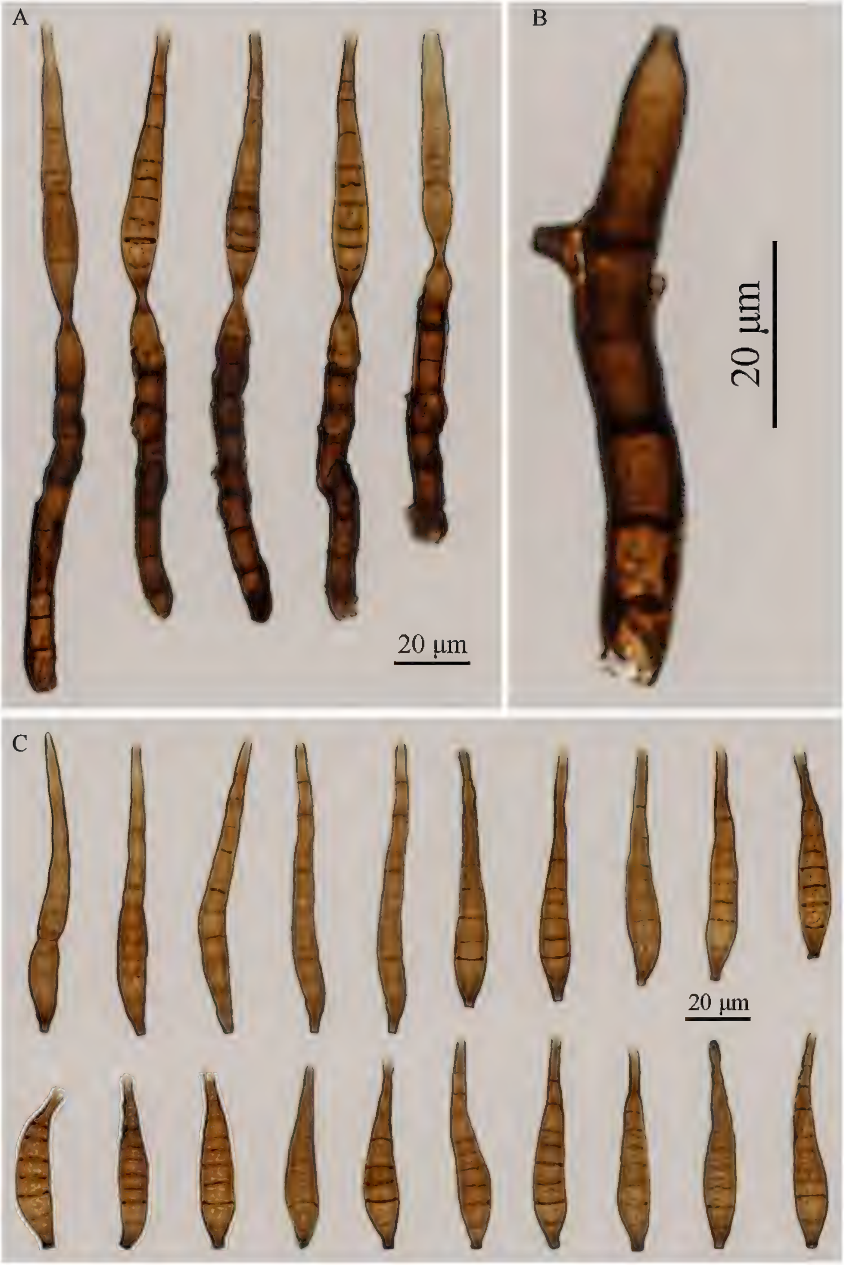

FIG. 2. *Paratomenticola lanceolata* (HMJAU H7844). A. Conidiophores, conidiogenous cells, and conidia; B. Conidiophores and conidiogenous cells; C. Conidia.

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